

PLANTS
of the
Pan American
University Campus

by
Robert I. Lonard, Ph.D.

ARTIFICIAL KEY

- A. Plants producing seeds but not true flowers; seeds not enclosed in an ovary (Gymnosperms) KEY A

KEY A Gymnosperms

1. Leaves pinnately compound, palm-like shrub; stems mostly subterranean; plants dioecious; female plants bearing seeds on petiole margins..2
 2. Margins of leaflet flat . . . SAGO-PALM, Cycas circinalis L.
 2. Margin of leaflet rolled backward or rolled toward lower side. SAGO-PALM, Cycas revoluta Thunb.
1. Leaves simple; not palm-like; stems aerial not primarily subterranean..3
 3. Leaves scale-like; foliage aromatic when crushed AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE, Thuja occidentalis L.
 3. Leaves elongated, linear; foliage not aromatic; seed subtended by a freshly aril PODOCARPUS, Podocarpus macrophylla D. Don.

- A. Plants producing seeds and true flowers; seeds enclosed in an ovary (Angiosperms) KEY B

KEY B . . . Angiosperms

Leaves mostly parallel veined (if lateral veins arise from midrib, then veins close together and parallel; i.e. banana leaves), floral parts usually in 3's or multiples of 3's, root system fibrous, cambium absent (Monocots). KEY C

Leaves with palmate or pinnate venation; a meshwork or net venation present, floral parts in 4's or 5's, sometimes 4's or 6's, or sometimes in 2's, tap root usually present; vascular bundles in a single cylinder (Dicots) KEY D

KEY C . . . Monocots

1. Plants aquatic 2
2. Leaves linear; petioles absent; perianth absent or of bristles or scales 3
 3. Leaves arranged in 2 vertical rows or ranks; inflorescence a thick cylindrical spike ..CAT-TAIL;TULE, Typha domingensis Pers.
 3. Leaves arranged in 3 rows or ranks; stem triangular in cross section; inflorescence a panicle..UMBRELLA-PLANT, Cyperus alternifolius L.
2. Leaves broadly linear or gradually tapering; petioles present; perianth present and showy. . ARROWHEAD, Sagittaria gramineae Michx.
1. Plants terrestrial 4
 4. Herbs; woody tissue absent (one species arborescent but not woody) see Musa 5
 5. Marginal prickles present on leaves 6
 6. Leaves up to 1.5m to 2m long; rosette up to 2m broad, Inflorescence when present up to 7m tall MAGUEY, CENTURY PLANT, Agave americana L.
 6. Leaves containing a sticky, gelatinous substance about 0.5m long; inflorescence when present about 1m long ALOE VERA; BARBADOS ALOE, Aloe barbadensis Mill.
 5. Marginal prickles absent on leaves 7
 7. Leaves less than 10cm broad at widest point 8
 8. Leaves purple or purple tinged 9

9. Leaves about 4cm to 5cm broad, ovate-lanceolate; sepals 3 and petals 3..PURPLE QUEEN, Setcreasea purpurea
9. Leaves less than 1cm broad at widest point, linear, ornamental grass...PENNISETUM, Pennisetum ruppelii Steud.
8. Leaves green 10
10. Leaves less than 1cm broad; plants forming large bunches; inflorescence, a broad, plume-like panicle.. PAMPAS GRASS, Cortaderia selloana (Schult.) Aschers & Graebn.
10. Leaves about 7cm to 8cm broad; with dark and light green bars or variegations; inflorescence a raceme or panicle SANSEVIERIA, Sansevieria hyacinthoides (L.) Druce (Syn. S. thyrisiflora Thunb.)
7. Leaves more than 10cm broad at widest point 11
11. Leaf margins pinnately parted or lobed; mature leaves up to 80cm broad; inflorescence a spathe and spadix PHILODENDRON Philodendron cf. giganteum Schott
11. Leaf margins entire; mature leaves less than 50cm broad; inflorescence a spike, raceme or panicle 12
12. Plants arborescent or tree-like; leaves at maturity about 40cm broad . . . EL PLATANO; BANANA, Musa paradisiaca L. var. sapientum Kuntze.
12. Plants herbaceous; leaves usually less than 20cm broad at maturity 13
13. Leaves usually less than 12cm broad; flowers when present with a white to purplish tinged corolla . . . SHELL-FLOWER, Alpinia speciosa Schum.
13. Leaves greater than 12cm wide but usually less than 20cm wide at maturity; flowers with variously colored corolla...CANNA, Canna orchoides Bailey
4. Woody, trees or shrubs 14
14. Leaves simple 15
15. Stems branching freely leaves usually less than 15cm long; plants seldom flowering in this hemisphere . . . BAMBOO, Pleioblastus simonii Naki (Syn. Bambusa simonii Carr.)
15. Stems branching sparingly above the base; leaf length greatly exceeding 15cm; plants usually producing a large attractive panicle of white flowers in the spring YUCCA; PALMA PITA; SPANISH DAGGER; Yucca treculeana Carr.
14. Leaves compound or apparently compound (palms) 16
16. Leaves bipinnately compound. leaflets resembling "fish fins" FISH-TAIL PALM, Caryota urens L.
16. Leaves pinnately or apparently palmately compound 17
17. Leaves palmate or palmately dissected (fan palm).....18
18. Petiole smooth on the margin, prickles absent.... PALMA DE MICHAROS; TEXAS PALMETTO, Sabal texana (Cook) Becc.
18. Petiole armed, at least toward the base with teeth or stout prickles 19
19. Teeth on petioles small and not rigid; extended the length of the petiole; normally a small shrub in shaded areas. . . WINDMILL PALM, Trachycarpus fortunei Wendl.
19. Teeth on petioles large and rigid, more abundant near the petiole; large trees widely cultivated in the "Valley" 20

- 20. Leaves with a pubescent, brownish patch about the hastula on lower surface; leaves slightly dissected on mature trees WASHINGTON PALM, Washingtonia robusta Wendl.
- 20. Leaves without a pubescent, brownish patch about the hastula on the lower surface; leaves highly dissected at maturity.....WASHINGTON PALM, Washingtonia filifera Wendl.
- 17. Leaves pinnately compound (feather palms) 21
 - 21. Lower leaflets present as long dagger-like spines 22
 - 22. Trunks reduced in height and usually numerous; shrub-like. Phoenix loureiri Kuntze.
 - 22. Trunks solitary; tree-like. ORNAMENTAL DATE PALM, Phoenix canariensis Chabaud.
 - 21. Lower leaflets similar to other leaflets, not dagger-like 23
 - 23. Palms small and shrubby; inflorescence, when present, below the leaves. MADAGASCAR PALM; GOLDEN FEATHER PALM, Chrysalidocarpus lutescens Wendl.
 - 23. Palms, large trees; inflorescence originally contained within a large, woody spathe and found within the leaf cluster QUEEN PALM, Arecastrum romanoffianum Becc. (Syn. Cocos plumosa Hook).

KEY D . . . Dicots

- 1. Plants aquatic; leaves floating and cleft at the base; corolla yellow. LAMPAZO AMARILLO; YELLOW WATER-LILY, Nymphaea mexicana Zucc.
- 1. Plants terrestrial 2
 - 2. Plants herbaceous; seldom woody 3
 - 3. Floral bracts larger than the calyx; usually reddish . . . CAMARON; SHRIMP-PLANT, Justicia brandegeana Wassh. & L. B. Smith
 - 3. Floral bracts smaller than the calyx and not red LA VIUDA; LEADWORT, Plumbago auriculata lam.
 - 2. Plants woody; trees, shrubs or vines 4
 - 4. Leaves simple 5
 - 4. Leaves compound 57
 - 5. Leaves opposite or whorled 6
 - 5. Leaves alternate or in small clusters on short spur-shoots 27
 - 6. Leaves whorled 7
 - 7. Leaves lanceolate, 10cm to 30cm long; corolla showy; fruit a follicle; translucent latex present...LAUREL; OLEANDER, Nerium oleander L.
 - 7. Leaves obovate; 5cm to 10cm long; corolla not showy; fruit a capsule; latex absent. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM, Pittosporum tobira Ait. (P. tobira Ait. var. variegatum has variegated white leaves).

6. Leaves opposite or mostly opposite8
8. Milky latex present (fresh specimens).9
 9. Stout, branching spines present; shrub.
NATAL PLUM, Carissa macrocarpa (Eckl.) A. DC.
 9. Stout, branching spines absent; a woody
vine. STAR JASMINE; CONFEDERATE JASMINE,
Trachelospermum jasminoides Lem.
8. Milky latex absent.10
 10. Leaf margins serrate or toothed.11
 11. Leaf margins with only 2 or 3 teeth
near the apex; corolla white; fruit
shiny red but turning black after
drying. ORCAJUELA; FIDDLEWOOD, Citharex-
ylum berlandieri Robins.
 11. Leaf margins serrate over most of the
margin or with more than 3 teeth near
the apex12
 12. Leaves pubescent or scabrous;
corolla showy orange, yellow,
orange-red, or pink, fruit a drupe,
black or dark blue at maturity.
HIERBA DE CRISTO; TEXAS LANTANA,
Lantana horrida H.B.K.
 12. Leaves glabrous; corolla white or
blue13
 13. Branches usually drooping or
trailing; fruit a yellow-
orange drupe, globular and
about 1cm in diameter. ADONIS
MORADO; CORALILLO; GOLDEN-
DEWDROP, Duranta repens L.
 13. Branches erect; fruit an in-
conspicuous drupe
Viburnum suspensum Lindl.
 10. Leaf margins entire14
 14. Mature branches or young branches
strongly angled or winged15
 15. Leaves 0.8cm to 2.5cm long, obovate
or rounded ovate; low, border shrub.
BOXWOOD, Buxus microphylla Sieb. and
Zucc.
 15. Leaves 7.5cm to 15cm long, oblong,
elliptic to oval; leaf veins sunken
above and raised below. GUAYABA;
GUAVA, Psidium guajava L.
 14. Mature branches round in cross section,
not winged or angled16
 16. Branches often spine-tipped;
leaves oblong, ovate-lanceolate,
obtuse, 2.5cm to 5.0cm; fruit about
the size of a tennis ball, sepals
attached to the many seeded fruit..
GRANADA; POMEGRANATE, Punica granatum
L.
 16. Branches usually not spine-tipped;
leaves and fruit differing from
above17

17. Leaves dark green above, silvery pubescent below, elliptic, oblong, or lanceolate; 2.5cm to 7.5cm long. OLIVE, *Olea europea* L. 18
17. Leaves green on both surfaces; not prominently pubescent 18
18. Leaf with 2 glands at base, margin or tip of the petiole; leaf less than 5cm long; flowers yellow. *Thyrallis glauca* Kuntze. 19
18. Leaf without glands 19
19. Leaves linear, 1cm to 3cm long, 0.3cm to 0.6cm wide. PANALERO; DESERT OLIVE, *Forestiera angustifolia* Torr. 20
19. Leaves oblong, ovate, lanceolate or elliptic. 20
20. Stipules present 21
21. Stipules sheath-like, slightly less than 1cm long; flowers up to 7.5cm in diameter, fragrant. GARDENIA, *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis. 21
21. Stipules scale-like, about 0.1cm long; flowers much smaller than above, pink; with 5 petals; one petal fringed at the apex; fruit a red drupe. MANZANITA; BARBADOS CHERRY, *Malpighia glabra* L. 22
20. Stipules absent 22
22. Vegetative portions strong scented, leaves 2.5cm to 5cm long; flower white with numerous stamens; calyx persistent on fruit. MYRTLE, *Myrtus cummunis* L. 23
22. Vegetative portions not scented; leaves usually larger. 23
23. Petioles 2.5cm to 7.5cm long, glabrous; leaves conspicuously pinnately veined; flowers small, yellow, fruit a drupe turning purple or black at maturity. 23
23. Petioles usually less than 2cm long; glabrous or pubescent; flowers white or pink 24
24. Flowers pink; petals abruptly narrowed at the base; fruit a red drupe. MANZANITA; BARBADOS CHERRY, *Malpighia glabra* L. 24
24. Flowers white; petals not narrowed at the base 25
25. Petioles pubescent; leaves either subsessile or with petioles up to 1cm long; fruit a red drupe but later turning black. ORCAJUELA; FIDDLEWOOD, *Citharexylum berlandieri* Robins 25
25. Petioles glabrous; leaves not subsessile. 26
26. Leaves elliptic to obovate; stamens numerous, more than 10; fruit a berry with calyx lobes attached STRAWBERRY GUAVA, *Psidium cattleianum* Sabine 26
26. Leaves rounded-ovate to ovate-oblong; stamens 2; fruit a drupe. GLOSSY PRIVET, *Ligustrum lucidum* Ait. 26
27. Leaves scale-like and small; flowers pinkish; arranged in panicles 27
27. ATHEL TAMARISK, *Tamarix aphylla* Karst. 28
27. Leaves with a prominent blade; not scale-like 28
28. Leaf venation palmate or with 3 to 5 prominent nerves arising from the base of the leaf 29
29. Leaves rounded, deeply cordate at the base and obcordate at the apex (resembles a cow's hoof); flower resembles an orchid; fruit an elongated legume. PATA DE VACA; ORCHID TREE, *Bauhinia variegata* L. 29

29. Leaves variously shaped but not rounded; flower not resembling an orchid; fruit multiple or a capsule 30
30. Petioles glabrous 31
31. Primary veins on lower leaf surface elevated prominently (0.1cm) above blade surface; lateral buds large, about 0.5cm in diameter; fruit multiple. MORA; RED MULBERRY, Morus rubra L.
31. Primary veins on lower leaf surface not elevated prominently above blade surface; lateral buds smaller or inconspicuous; flowers large and colorful; fruit a capsule. TULIPAN; CHINESE HIBISCUS; ROSE-OF-CHINA, Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.
30. Petioles pubescent 32
32. Leaf margins serrate almost to leaf base and unlobed, petals deep red and not unfolding. TURK'S CAP, Malvaviscus arboreus Cav.
32. Leaf margins serrate from near the apex to slightly below the midpoint and moderately lobed; petals variously colored and unfolding. ROSE-OF-SHARON; SHRUBBY ALTHEA, Hibiscus syriacus L.
28. Leaf venation pinnate 33
33. Plants bearing thorns or spines 34
34. Leaves usually less than 2.5cm long 35
35. Leaves silvery or grayish pubescent on the lower epidermis, lanceolate; flowers reddish-pink. BISBIRINDA; CHAPARRO AMARGOSO; ALL THORN; GOAT BUSH, Castela texana (T.&G.) Rose.
35. Leaves glabrous on the lower epidermis; obovate; flowers yellow. BRASIL; CAPUL NEGRO, Condalia hookeri M.C. Johnst.
34. Leaves usually more than 2.5cm long 36
36. Plants with spines in the leaf axils and thorns present on young branches; leaves 7.5cm to 17.5cm long with fragrant "citrus" odor . . . CITRON, Citrus medica L.
36. Plants with either spines or thorns but not both; leaves usually less than 10cm long and not fragrant 37
37. Plants bearing only thorns 38
38. A small tree; flowers white; fruit bluish-black, native species. LA COMA, Bumelia celastrina H.B.K.
38. An ornamental shrub; flowers white; fruit orange to red at maturity; FIRETHORN, Pyracantha koidzumii Rehd.
37. Plants bearing only spines; bracts red, orange or magenta and colorful. BOUGAINVILLEA, Bougainvillea glabra Choisy.
33. Plants without thorns or spines 39
39. Shrubs 40
40. Leaves linear; flowers red with the inflorescence resembling a "bottlebrush"; fruit a small apically dehiscent capsule. BOTTLEBRUSH, Callistemon citrinus Staph.
40. Leaves variously shaped but not linear; if flowers red, then the inflorescence not as above 41
41. Leaves sessile 42
42. Leaves glabrous; young twigs winged; bark has a "polished" or smooth texture. CRESPON; CRAPE-MYRTLE Lagerstroemia indica L.

- 42. Leaves densely pubescent with star-shaped hairs; twigs not winged. CENIZO; PURPLE SAGE; BAROMETER BUSH, Leucophyllum frutescens (Berl.) I.M. Johnston.
- 41. Leaves with a short or extended petiole 43
- 43. Leaves obovate; 5cm to 10cm long; leaves often appear to be whorled. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM, Pittosporum tobira Ait. (P. tobira Ait. var. variegatum has variegated white leaves).
- 43. Leaves ovate, lance-ovate, ovate-elliptical to lanceolate, without a whorled appearance 44
- 44. Margins entire; upper leaves never turning red 45
- 45. Fruit, a yellow berry; flowers white, about 0.8cm in diameter. JERUSALEM CHERRY, Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
- 45. Fruit a capsule; flowers pink, much larger than 0.8cm in diameter, with a dark center. SHRUBBY MORNING GLORY, Ipomoea fistulosa Mart.
- 44. Margins usually toothed to lobed, upper leaves often with entire margins; upper leaves turning red during winter months. NOCHE BUENA; POINSETTIA, Euphorbia pulcherrima Wild.
- 39. Trees 46
- 46. Leaves diamond shaped, round-oval, or deltoid; apex acute or acuminate. 47
- 47. Milky latex present; leaf apex about 1cm long, fruit a capsule; seeds white. CHINESE TALLOW TREE, Sapium sebiferum Roxb.
- 47. Milky latex absent. 48
- 48. Acuminate tip extended and about equal in length to 1/2 the length of the blade. PEEPUL; BO-TREE, Ficus religiosa L.
- 48. Acuminate tip not extended excessively; (abundant in campus parking lots) ALAMO; COTTONWOOD, Populus deltoides Marsh.
- 46. Leaves variously shaped but not usually as above. . . 49
- 49. Leaves linear or lanceolate 50
- 50. Branches long and flexuous, drooping or trailing to the ground. SAUCE LLORON; WEeping WILLOW, Salix babylonica L.
- 50. Branches erect; not trailing or drooping 51
- 51. Leaf margins entire 52
- 52. Inflorescence a spike; flowers red, resembling a "bottlebrush". BOTTLEBRUSH, Callistemon citrinus Staph.
- 52. Inflorescence a panicle or umbel; flowers white (one of the tallest trees in the world; Australian specimens may approach 300 ft. in height) MURRAY REDGUM, Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnhardt.
- 51. Leaf margins serrate or coarsely crenate; flowers pink, fruit a drupe DURAZNO; PEACH, Prunus persica Batsch.

49. Leaves elliptic oblong, ovate, ovate-lanceolate 53
53. Upper leaf surface glossy or waxy, and glabrous, lower surface with white or grayish hairs; hairs appear star-shaped under a lens, fruit an acron ENCINO; LIVE OAK, Quercus virginiana Mill.
53. Plants without the combination of characters as above 54
54. Trunks smooth with a "polished" appearance; flowers pink or red; fruit a capsule CRESPO; CRAPEMYRTLE, Lagerstroemia indica L.
54. Trunk surfaces rough or with a combination of smooth and rough surfaces; flowers inconspicuous; fruit a drupe or a samara 55
55. Leaf margins strongly serrate; petioles up to 0.8cm long; young twigs often with lateral wings; fruit a samara OLMO; CEDAR ELM, Ulmus crassifolia Nutt.
55. Leaf margins usually with few teeth near the apex or entire petioles 0.6cm to 2.0cm long; young twigs without lateral wings; fruit a drupe 56
56. Lower leaf surface mostly glabrous, bark with a combination of smooth and rough surface. TEXAS SUGARBERRY; PALO BLANCO, Celtis laevigata Willd.
56. Lower leaf surface covered with star-shaped hairs; bark with rough surface, flowers large, white ANACHUITE; MEXICAN OLIVE, Cordia boissieri A. DC.
57. Leaves pinnately compound 58
58. Leaves opposite or mostly opposite 59
59. A shrub, leaflets slightly more than 1cm long and 0.3cm broad GUAYACAN; IRONWOOD; SOAPBUSH, Porlieria angustifolia (Engelm.) Gray.
59. A tree; leaflets usually more than 5cm long and about 3cm broad; fruit, if present, a samara FRESNO, MEXICAN ASH, Fraxinus berlandieriana A. DC.
58. Leaves alternate 60
61. Prickles or thorns present 62
62. Prickles present on stems and lower surfaced of leaflets; shrub ROSAL; ROSE, Rosa sp.
62. Prickles absent on stems and lower surface of leaflets; prominent branched or unbranched thorns present; tree HONEY LOCUST, Gleditsia triacanthos L.

61. Prickles absent 63
63. Spines present in the leaf axils; leaflets about 0.2cm to 0.4cm long. RETAMA, Parkinsonia aculeata L. 64
63. Spines absent; leaflets much larger 64
64. Leaflets densely pubescent; flowers yellow; fruit a legume with constrictions between the seeds EVE'S NECKLACE; YELLOW SOPHORA, Sophora tomentosa L. 65
64. Leaflets glabrous or nearly glabrous; flowers purple, yellow, white, or inconspicuous 65
65. Leaflets elliptic-oblong or oval; the apex rounded obtuse and often notched 66
66. Leaflets 12 to 24 per leaf; flowers yellow; fruit winged along the margins. CANDLE BUSH; RINGWORM CASSIA, Cassia alata L. 66
66. Leaflets 5 to 11 per leaf; flowers purple; fruit not winged, but often constricted between the seeds. MESCAL BEAN; TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL; FRIJOLILLO, Sophora secundiflora (Ort.) DC. 67
65. Leaflets oblong-lanceolate, lanceolate or oblong 67
67. Leaves with 8 to 22 leaflets; fruit a nut or a drupe 68
68. Leaves with 9 to 17 leaflets; fruit an edible nut. NOGAL MORADO; NUEZ ENCARCELADA; PECAN, Carya illinoensis (Wang.) K. Koch. 68
68. Leaves with 8 to 22 leaflets; fruit a yellow translucent drupe. JABONCILLO; SOAPBERRY, Sapindus saponaria L. var. drummondii (H.&A.) L. Benson 68
67. Leaves with not more than 7 leaflets; flower white; fruit a red drupe BRAZILIAN PEPPER TREE; CHRISTMAS BERRY TREE, Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi. 69
- 57 Leaves palmately or bipinnately compound. 69
69. Leaves palmately compound 70
70. Trunks with large conical prickles; flowers white FLOSS SILK TREE, Chorisia speciosa St. Hil. 71
70. Trunks without prickles; flowers blue or inconspicuous 71
71. Leaves opposite; flowers blue COMMON CHASTE TREE, Vitex agnus-castus L. 71
71. Leaves alternate; leaflets glossy; flowers inconspicuous... SCHEFFLERA, Schlefflera actinophylla End. 72
69. Leaves bipinnately compound 72
72. Leaflets ovate-elliptic and usually serrate or lobed, 3.0cm to 5cm long; flowers bluish-purple; fruit a drupe LILA; CANELON; PARAISO, CHINABERRY, Melia azedarach L. 73
72. Leaflets variously shaped; flowers not bluish-purple; fruit a legume 73
73. Spines usually present in the leaf axils 74
74. Leaves long petioled; rachis divided to form 2 pairs of pinnate segments; flowers yellowish-green and borne in a cylindrical spicate-raceme; fruit 10cm to 22.5cm long. MEZQUITE, HONEY MESQUITE, Prosopis glandulosa Torr. 74

74. Leaves short petioled; rachis divided but more than 2 pairs of pinnate segments are present; flowers white or gold 75
75. Leaflets about 0.5cm to 1.3cm long; flowers white fruit thick, woody and about 10cm to 20cm long; (several flowering periods occur after summer rains). EBANO; TEXAS EBONY, Pithecellobium flexicaule (Benth.) Coult.
75. Leaflets about 0.3 to 0.5cm long; flowers gold, in a ball-like inflorescence; fruit, if present, 3cm to 8cm long. (flowering in early spring) HUISACHE, Acacia smallii Isley (syn. A. farnesiana (L.) Willd.
73. Spines usually absent in the leaf axils or large branched or unbranched thorns present 76
76. Thorns present HONEY LOCUST, Gleditsia triacanthos L.
76. Thorns absent 77
77. Flowers red 78
78. Leaflets 0.6cm to 0.9cm long; legume 15cm to 60cm long; a large beautiful tree at maturity . . . FLAMBOYAN, ROYAL POINCIANA, FLAME TREE; Delonix regia (Boj.) Raf.
78. Leaflets 1.5cm to 2.5cm long; legume 7.5cm to 12.5cm long; a shrub FLOWER FENCE POINCIANA; DWARF POINCIANA, Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) Swartz.
77. Flowers white or yellow 79
79. Flowers white 80
80. Leaflets usually 0.8cm to 1.2cm long; 1.5mm to 4mm broad POPINAC, Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Witt.
80. Leaflets usually 0.8cm long or less and about 1.0mm broad. TEPEGUAJE, Leucaena pulverulenta (Schlecht.) Benth.
79. Flowers yellow; leaflets 1.0cm to 2.5cm long; fruit not winged. TABACHIN DEL MONTE, MEXICAN CAESALPINIA, Caesalpinia mexicana Gray.